

11 Jul 60

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FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

11 JUL 60

Selected news items primarily on
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest
available foreign press

DOC	12	REV DATE	SEP 1980	BY	3-7-16-9
ORIG COMP			25	TYPE	38
CHG CLASS	C	PAGES	9	REV CLASS	D
JUST		NEXT REV		AUTH	10-2

Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

KWANGTUNG PARTY BOSS REVEALS CHINA'S COMMUNE TROUBLES AND IMPRACTICALITY OF ACCEPTING EVERYTHING FOREIGN -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 27 Jun 60, p 3

[Comment: In his 30 March 1960 speech to the provincial party committee's Political and Economic Study Class for Grade I Commune Cadres or higher, Kwangtung Party Secretary T'ao Chu reveals the uncertainty which has prevailed in the Chinese Communist Party since the promulgation of the general line for socialist construction and the launching of communalization in 1958, and the resultant shifts from left to right and back again in implementing it. This frequent spokesman for the party center also provides a recent reflection of the party argument, under way since 1958, over the degree to which China should model its course on Soviet experience. Excerpts from T'ao Chu's speech follow.]

In late 1958 and early 1959, because of our low theoretical level, we failed to distinguish between things which should be done today and those which should be done tomorrow. As a result, some cadres on the lower levels performed things today which should be done tomorrow; they refuted the socialist principle of distribution according to labor, the principle of commodity production and equivalent value exchange, and the functions of the law of values; in people's communes, they over-hastily refuted the system of ownership mainly by the production brigades, and practiced too soon the system of ownership mainly by communes. These actions developed into such phenomena as excessive concentration, egalitarianism, and waste.

In early 1959, after these shortcomings were corrected, some localities developed rightist inclined thinking and activities. They would not operate mess halls and completely abandoned some supply systems which should have been retained. These tendencies were corrected after the Lu-shan Conference and the mass movement to oppose rightist tendencies and to apply greater efforts for increased production and savings was launched.

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CPYRGHT

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CPYRGHT

Recently, some localities have begun to get impatient and are contemplating an immediate transition from the system of ownership mainly by production brigades to the system of ownership mainly by communes. They are contemplating expanding the economic strength of communes not by self-improvement in production but by willful commandeering of labor and materials under them. At the other extreme, some people think that unless the principles of commodity production and equivalent value exchange are strictly applied it would be egalitarianism. All these thoughts are caused by the lack of correct theoretical guidance and blindness in work.

At the beginning, when we undertook socialism, we did not have any experience. Therefore, it was impossible to conceive a complete and correct general line. Three years ago, especially during the early stages of economic construction, because of lack of experience in our practices we had to depend mainly on the experience of foreign nations, particularly the USSR, to run our affairs. Of course, it has been of a great benefit to us to have access to their experience. However, under such conditions, many phenomena were created in which the blind importation of everything was in disregard of our nation's actual conditions.

The situation is completely different today because now we have the general line formulated by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung. This general line is a complete theory on socialist construction.

EDITORIAL IN JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN ECHOES MAO TSE-TUNG'S REMARKS -- Tokyo, Akahata, 11 Jun 60

The following is an FDD comment.

An editorial in source titled "The Anti-US Patriotic Struggle Is the Course for Victory for the Japanese Race and People" echoed a quotation attributed to Mao Tse-tung in a 31 May 1960 article in the same source. The 31 May article quoted Mao as saying to a Japan-China Friendship Association delegation which visited Communist China in April and May 1960 that "It is not a good method to fear imperialists. The more you fear them, the more they will resort to outrage. Imperialists are afraid of those who are not afraid of them." (See also Foreign Press Bulletin for 30 June 1960.)

This editorial reiterates Mao's remarks using the following words: "We should not fear imperialists. Those who fear imperialists will be mocked and oppressed by the imperialists. Imperialists are afraid of those who are not afraid of the imperialists."

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COSTA RICAN LABOR LEADER LAUDS COMMUNIST CHINA, SCORES IMPERIALISM --
San Jose, Adelante, 26 Jun 60

CPYRGHT

Juan Rafael Solis Barboza and Alvaro Montero Vega, leaders of the FUTRA (Federacion Unica de Trabajadores, Sole Workers Federation) of the banana area in Costa Rica, attended as invited guests, along with other Latin American labor leaders, the WFTU World Federation of Trade Unions) congress in Peiping in May 1960. After the congress, they visited communes and factories, and prior to their departure, Solis Barboza, chosen by his Latin American colleagues to deliver a farewell speech, said:

"We have learned very well that the imperialists are paper tigers, and the victorious struggle of the Chinese people for their liberation clearly demonstrates this fact." After further words of praise and admiration for the Chinese people, especially workers and peasants, he said, "We must recognize especially the sincere and unconditional assistance which the Chinese workers are giving to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as their various manifestations of friendship and solidarity....We are brothers, we are soldiers in a similar cause, because we are fighting against oppressive imperialism."

The honor accorded Solis Barboza by his colleagues to make the farewell speech was very significant since he does not belong to the WFTU and at present FUTRA is not affiliated with any central labor federation.

[Comment: Adelante is a Communist weekly.]

ECONOMIC

CHINA PRODUCES AVIATION GASOLINE -- Peiping, Shih-yu Lien-chih, No 3, 9 Mar 60, p 1

CPYRGHT

By the end of 1959 China's domestically produced No 70 and No 95 aviation gasoline had been successfully flight-tested; thus China has broken its historical dependence on external sources for aviation fuel.

FUKIEN FLOOD-RELIEF PROGRAM -- Peiping, Ta Kung Pao, 21 Jun 60, p 2

CPYRGHT

The Fukien provincial party committee has issued a directive to the province's trade and finance departments requesting them to support the flood-combating and flood-relief program in Lung-ch'i Special District.

The Fukien Provincial Government has decided to allocate 20 million chin of grain for food to the special district. Up to 16 June, over 920,000 chin of foodstuff had been shipped to Lung-ch'i District from Chin-chiang, Amoy, and Min-hou.

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[Comment: See Foreign Press Bulletin for 7 July 1960 for additional information on the Lung-ch'i flood.]

SOVIET PETROLEUM EXPERTS ARRIVE IN CAIRO -- Cairo, al-Ahram, 30 Jun 60

On 29 June 1960, ten Soviet experts in petroleum industries affairs arrived in Cairo. They were invited by the UAR Central Ministry of Industry to participate with the General Petroleum Authority in setting up a large plant in Suez for converting one million tons of crude oil into mineral oils, lubricants, and parafin.

These experts are to meet with officials in the General Petroleum Authority and the Five-Year Industrialization Authority on 30 June to set up the preliminary steps for a report on the project which is to be based on an annual production of 60,000 tons of mineral oil and 10,000 tons of lubricants.

UAR-YUGOSLAV TRADE EXCHANGES INCREASE -- Cairo, al-Akhbar, 30 Jun 60

An official spokesman in the Egyptian Regional Ministry of Economy said that the volume of trade exchanges with Yugoslavia has risen to 10 million Egyptian pounds. Yugoslav imports of Egyptian cotton in the past year have increased to more than 3 million pounds, as compared with the previous 1.5 million pounds. Imports from the Egyptian Region to Yugoslavia have been diversified and include manganese, phosphate, petroleum products, acids, iron and steel products, and such new industrial products as auto tires.

Egyptian imports from Yugoslavia include such items as chemicals, machines, electrical apparatuses, railway coaches, ships, spare parts, automobiles, and lumber.

The spokesman said that Yugoslav firms will construct the Port of Tartus in the Syrian Region and drill artesian wells and search for petroleum in the eastern desert. He stated that economic relations between the two countries will increase in 1960.

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MILITARY

EAST GERMAN SECURITY FORCES ENGAGED IN ANTIRIOT TRAINING

The following is an FDD comment.

Photographs and captions published in two East German newspapers, dealing with the training of Border Police and Alert Police personnel, both emphasize that members of these forces are being trained to counter possible riots. The 15 June 1960 issue of National Zeitung, daily organ of the East German National Democratic Party published in Berlin, carries two photographs showing drivers of East Berlin Alert Police units training for a contest designed to test their driving skill. The contest was to be held on 3 July as part of a celebration honoring the 15th anniversary of the People's Police. One of the photographs features armored cars with water guns in operation. According to the caption, this equipment is "an effective weapon against instigators (Provokateure) and organized bands of rowdies, who have already felt its impact in the past."

A front-page photograph in the Border Police weekly Der Grenzpolizist of 9 June 1960, published in Berlin, features a Border Police officer giving instructions to two enlisted men. The caption says that "next to thorough familiarization with their border sector, dissemination of rules of conduct in case of provocations comprises one of the most important phases of the combat orders for members of Alert Police Company "E."

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

HUNGARIANS CONSTRUCT NEW ANTIBIOTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY -- Budapest, Nepszabadsag, 10 Jun 60, p 8

Construction of the new headquarters and central experimental laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet) was begun on 9 June 1960 on a 4,000-hectare area in Ujpest near the Chinoin factory. The group of buildings will be surrounded by a park area to guarantee dust-free pure air. The first units to be constructed will be an antibiotic research laboratory and experimental plant, a chemistry laboratory of several stories, and an experimental animal breeding building. Separate sterile rooms will be built in the antibiotics research laboratory; electric equipment will provide these with completely filtered air, and they will be tiled up to the ceiling. The animal breeding station will be capable of producing 50,000 experimental animals per year.

CPYRGHT

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HUNGARIANS ESTABLISH AUTOMATION RESEARCH LABORATORY -- Budapest, Akademiai
Kozlony, 31 Jan 60

Directive No 2/1960. MTA (A.K. 2) of the President of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences Concerning the Establishment of
the Automation Research Laboratory

CPYRGHT

In the interest of an organized concentration and execution of domestic automation basic research and in the interest of putting into practice the results of scientific research, it is necessary to establish as of 1 January 1960 an Automation Research Laboratory (Automatizalasi Kutato Laboratorium). This institution of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences will be located in the Budapest Technical University faculty of special electric machines and will be charged with basic research, development of governors, voltage regulators, and electric computers used in control devices, automation of industrial processes, cooperation with foreign institutions in this speciality, and training of cadres. -- Istvan Rusznyak, president

[Comment: This publication was only recently received in FDD.]

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Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03107A000600020022-0

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Approved For Release 1999/08/25 : CIA-RDP78-03107A000600020022-0